



BUGLE CALLS

For Immediate and Intenser Work of Propaganda.

Address to the Pennsylvania Socialists
to Aid in the Work of Organization—
Appeal to Texas Socialists for a Pro-
paganda Tour of the State.

To the Socialists of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania:

Now is the time for the Socialists of
the Keystone State to get down to hard
work, to braver and harder effort than
ever before. We have more than
tripled our vote in the State, despite
the influences at work to estrange our
vote by offering opportunity to do
"something practical," to "deliver a
blow against political corruption in
high places," by voting for "good men."
While the official count is not conclud-
ed at this writing, enough is at hand
to know that we have increased our
vote from 1,683 in 1895 (Matchett) to
6,000 at least for William H. Thomas
this year.

While some ratios of increase are re-
markable, Philadelphia County from
674 to 1,506, Allegheny County from
267 to 1,403, Lycoming County from
24 to over 300—the happiest and most en-
couraging sign is the fact that nearly,
if not every county return shows a
solid and substantial Socialist growth.
Our party has spread all over the State,
in spite of the efforts of capitalist po-
litical hirelings, labor fakirs, politicians
and the conspiracy of silence on the
part of the capitalist press. This fact
is of more pleasing import to us than
any ratio of increase at the present
time. It means a rapidity of growth in
the future, and a solidity of organiza-
tion far beyond the brightest hopes we
indulged a year ago. No longer will
the Socialist organizer have to battle
single-handed in an enemy's country;
his hands will be held up everywhere
in the State by warm-hearted comrades.
With such a splendid foundation to
build upon, let every Socialist in Penn-
sylvania firmly resolve to do his duty
in making the campaign now on, the
campaign for governor in 1898, the hot-
test we have ever waged. If every man
will do what he can between now and
next election day, Pennsylvania will
take the position she is entitled to,
both by virtue of her industrial develop-
ment and the outrages of capitalism
she has sustained—at the head of the
Socialist column. Twenty-five thou-
sand injunctions against wage-slavery
and capitalist plunder is what we will
have next year if we continue as we
have begun, if we continue the tactics
that have hitherto prevailed.

And now for a word as to these tac-
tics. With "malice toward none and
charity for all," we have maintained
party discipline regardless of cost. We
have permitted no schism. We have in-
sisted that the only Socialism was
scientific Socialism, and that the Na-
tional Convention was its tribune and
interpreter. We have declared that the
class struggle meant class war, and that
we would neither recognize nor permit
guerrilla organization or individualistic
marque and reprisal. So, regardless of
pain inflicted—on ourselves no less
than others—we purged our organiza-
tion of every discordant element. We
point to the result as justification of
our work. Nor have we remained silent
on one line of our gospel. We have
delivered it in its native tongue, with
neither interpolation nor expurgation.
We have preached Karl Marx' Socialism
and the class struggle. Again we
point to our growth and the marked
interest throughout the whole campaign
as justification of our attitude. The
people are sick of palliatives, sugar-
coated pills, reform and humbug. They
are ready for the strong food of Social-
ism.

With this great work before us, who
will lag behind? With this happy pro-
spect beckoning us on, who will place
his individual opinion concerning non-
essentials in the way of social salva-
tion? Let the errors of the past be for-
gotten! Let the estrangement of yes-
terday be buried in the united effort
of to-morrow. Every recruit is wanted
and every soldier must stand up before
the fire of the enemy.

Socialists of Pennsylvania, our work
of '97 is well done. Let the work of
1898 show a still grander effort and a
more glorious victory!

Socialists in all towns in the Key-
stone State, where there is no organiza-
tion of the Socialist Labor party, are
earnestly requested to send their names
and addresses and all pertinent infor-
mation to Frank M. Gessner, 2516 Sidney
street, Pittsburg, Pa., with a view to
organization at the earliest possible
time.

S. L. P.
Philadelphia.

To the Comrades and Friends in the
States of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 9.—
Through the solicitation of San An-
tonio section, our comrade Keimard has
been booked to undertake a tour of
Texas. We therefore appeal to all
Texas comrades, or whomsoever else
interested in this propaganda, reading
this appeal, to forward any contribu-
tion which they may feel disposed to
make to aid us to further our agita-
tion here, where the conditions are
now even ripe, and which agitation
must, we feel hopeful, add to our con-
sistency, and therefore redound to the
benefit of the whole fellowship. The
conditions confronting us in our agita-
tion call especially for one already pre-
pared to publicly and effectively speak
out our program. This we are assured
we have in Comrade Keimard. Hence,

to make his tour as inexpensive as
possible to our executive committee, we
especially appeal to all comrades read-
ing this note to forward contributions,
however small, to our special treasurer
of this Texas agitation fund, to wit:
A. I. MILLS,
Room No. 7, Daily Express Building,
San Antonio, Texas.

We expect this Texas tour to begin
this month. While we know and fully
appreciate that our comrades elsewhere
have demands upon them, yet we sim-
ply desire to give publicity to this move
and leave with our comrades the action
that seems best to them. We call es-
pecially attention to comrades and sym-
pathizers in Texas, that however small
the contribution may be, it contributes
to assure the wider success of our un-
dertaking. THE PENNIES of the
workmen have made our movement ag-
gressive on the old continent—let us
determine to show as indomitable as
unconquerable a spirit here. Our situa-
tion warrants us to expect the fruit
of this move to be worth our while,
and once the onward move here begun,
we pledge our efforts to carry the war
all along the line.

Fraternally,
FRANK JORDAN,
Sec'y San Antonio Section, S. L. P.

To Women Comrades and Sympathizers
of Boston, Mass.

For the first time in the history of the
Socialist movement in this city, a mun-
icipal ticket is placed in the field.

Let us women, deprived of the op-
portunity to assist swell the good vote
cast by the men at the recent elections,
now put forth our whole strength and
storm the one breach in the fortress
wall available to us.

We have the legal right to vote for
members of the School Committee.
Shame on us then, if we do not make
fast this right!

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, the S.
L. P. candidate for school committee,
ought to run way ahead of the ticket.
She will do it, if the working class
women but arise in their might. For
their might is truly great! Let who-
ever doubts it but glance at the women
wage slaves in all branches of produc-
tion. Produce to-day is largely the re-
sult of women's labor.

See to it then, women proletarians,
that the producers gain possession of
their product and that the distribution
of produce be to the benefit of all pre-
sent wage slaves and their dependents;
especially to the benefit of the puny,
rickety child, too often giving evidence
of arrested development.

See to it that a representative of the
only party which undertakes to com-
pletely revolutionize existing conditions
be elected to the board that controls
impressible years of coming genera-
tions, who, in a short time, themselves
will aid in determining whether the
near future of this country is to be in-
creased despotism and barbarism, or So-
cialism and a better civilization.

Help the men comrades down the
wage system! Strike a blow at capital-
ism by registering immediately and cast-
ing a vote for Martha Moore Avery at
the December election!

No poll tax can be demanded of you
legally. Refuse to pay one, if asked to
do so. As there seems to be some mis-
understanding upon this point, special
inquiries have been made, and I. E.
Hall, attorney-at-law, kindly replies as
follows:

"By section 7, chapter 351, acts of
1892, the poll tax required formerly of
women is omitted, but the act is too
voluminous, too technical and too much
involved with amendments to be clear
to the lay mind. It has taken me some
hours to dig it out. NO TAX IS RE-
QUIRED FOR VOTING. Respectfully,
I. E. Hall." The capitals are mine.
Be sure to register and vote for the
S. L. P. candidate alone!

HARRIET E. LATHROP,
Boston, Mass.

MUNICIPAL FIGHT.

WORCESTER, Nov. 15.—Dr. Rosta
O. Wood is the nominee for mayor on
the ticket of the Socialist Labor party.
The decision as to the advisability of
nominating a mayor was reached at a
meeting of the party on the 8th instant.

Dr. Wood has belonged to the Social-
ist ranks but a year, but has voted the
ticket before there was any organization
in Worcester.

The nominations for aldermen, Addi-
son W. Barr, Leroy B. Usher and
Charles K. Hardy, were then ratified.

The platform for the municipal cam-
paign was then adopted, as follows:

"We, the Socialist Labor party, in
convention assembled, recognize that
through the private ownership of cap-
ital, society is divided into two hostile
classes, and, as a result, waste, want,
degradation and corruption are forced
upon the community. So, the Socialist
Labor party, for the second time, enters
the municipal campaign, with a full
determination to get control of the po-
litical machinery of this city govern-
ment. And we hold more firmly than
ever that the true theory of government
is that the machinery of government
should be owned and operated by the
people collectively, and that the true
theory of economics is that the ma-
chinery of production and distribution
—that is the land and tools of produc-
tion and distribution of commodities; in
other words, capital—should be owned
by the whole people collectively, so that
the worker shall receive the full value
of his or her labor; and not as now
owned by a small class of individual
capitalists, who perform no useful ser-
vice as such, but receive rents, interest
and profits, and operated by a class of

(Continued on Page 2.)

"BOUNCE THE FAKIRS!"

War in Oneida For a Bona Fide Labor Movement.

The Impure Elements in the Oneida
Trades Assembly Seek a Fight and
Get More than they Bargained For—
The Class Struggle is Dividing the
Sheep from the Goats.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Important
things have resulted here from Com-
rade Ben. Hanford's meeting. The lo-
cal Trades Assembly has been forced
to come out in its true colors, as a friend
of the bosses, by using the capitalist
press to aim a blow at us, and has
given itself more fully away. The re-
sult is that an open fight has broken out
between the progressive elements and
the heelers of the bosses in that body.
It happened this way:

We announced Comrade Hanford's
meeting by hand cards. Two thousand
of them were distributed. The cards
clearly stated that the meeting was
called by and held under the auspices
of the Socialist Labor party. At the
meeting, which was highly successful,
Comrade Hanford was introduced, as
stated on the cards. The meeting was
one of the best, if not the very best
ever yet held in Oneida. The large
audience, listened attentively and ap-
preciatively at Comrade Hanford's
masterly explanation of the class strug-
gle, the interests of the working class,
the interests of the capitalist class, and
the inevitable conclusion that the pro-
letariat must boycott the parties of the
capitalist class and join the S. L. P.
All this, and the way it was received,
did not suit the fakirs in the Trades
Assembly; they feared it might impair
their huddle political schemes. Imme-
diately they started the fight.

The Trades Assembly met, and the
following evening the following news
item appeared among news from One-
ida in the Syracuse "Herald":

"WORKINGMEN INDIGNANT."
"Trades Assembly Members Do Not
Recognize Socialists."

"Oneida, Oct. 26.—Oneida Trades As-
sembly held a regular meeting last
evening, and among other matters
taken under advisement was the an-
nouncement that has gone abroad to
the effect that it was under labor or-
ganization auspices, that an address
was delivered at an open air meeting
here last week by Ernest Hanford. The
speaker bitterly assailed every class of
employers, and the panacea offered for
all the ills that working people are heir
to was Socialism. The sentiment of
last night's meeting was that the
Trades Assembly should refute the
claim that labor organizations had any-
thing whatever to do with the open air
mass meeting, and its speakers, and it
was declared that the event was solely
under the auspices of the Socialists.

"It was rumored round town that a
meeting was to be held in some saloon
on the north side last evening for the
purpose of taking some retaliatory ac-
tion because of the discharge of 'white
men' from the village public works and
the employment in their stead of Ital-
ians. One of the things proposed to
be done was to effect an agreement to
stop trading with resident merchants,
and to appoint a purchasing committee
to deal with out of town tradesmen. A
reporter for 'The Herald' searched
and inquired, but could find or hear of
no assemblage of Socialists."

On the following day we had a stiff
answer stating the facts about the
false claim that we had called Han-
ford's meeting "under the auspices of
the Trades Assembly." But the con-
duct of that body made our comrades
so indignant that the cigarmakers
among them turned out to a man at
the regular meeting of Cigarmakers'
Union No. 12, held on the 9th. The So-
cialists were in large majority. Under
the proper order of business, a motion
was made and carried to withdraw our
delegates from the Trades Assembly,
and we immediately proceeded to elect
a full new delegation with the result
that we now send a full delegation of
class-conscious and honest men. The
comrade who made the speech attack-
ing the Trades Assembly and our false
delegation, declared that the Socialists
had never sought to shelter themselves
under wings of the Trades Assembly;
that it was ridiculous for one set of
workmen to denounce others, as the
Trades Assembly had done, and much
more so to have denounced Hanford
for making no exceptions in his denun-
ciation of the employers' or capitalist
class. Our comrade proceeded to show
that such conduct as that of the Trades
Assembly was an intimation to the em-
ployers and the capitalists to drive the
Socialists out. That was the dirty act of
a "sucker." We Socialists never failed
to challenge our opponents to step on
our platform and refute our arguments
if they could. They never did dare to
take the challenge; they don't fight
openly, but as cowards only.

"The fight is on. The battle cry is:
"Bounce the Fakirs!"

A COMRADE.

"L'Almanach de la Question Sociale,"
under the direction of P. Argyriades, is
just published. It contains a large num-
ber of articles by leading Socialists and
men of letters, and is also profusely il-
lustrated. The price is 2 francs, postage
prepaid. Address M. Boulinier, 19 Boule-
vard Saint-Michel, Paris, France. Any
one who can read French will find the
Almanach a valuable compilation of the
contemporary Socialist movement.

AND STILL THEY COME.

More Votes and Larger Increase for the S. L. P.

All Signs Denote that the Total in the
Nation Will Rise this Year to 50,000
—From Everywhere the Returns Show
Increases—Especially Where the Fight
was Conducted Most Aggressively.

Colorado.
Denver, Nov. 9.—Our candidate for
Supreme Judge in the State polls 912,
as again 181 last year for Governor.
The vote in the city of Denver is 364
against 149 over last year. These fig-
ures may be somewhat altered by the
official count.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Our vote in the
State by counties on the State ticket,
Whipkey for Comptroller, is as fol-
lows:

Allegany	13
Anne Arundel	3
Baltimore city	317
Baltimore county	37
Calvert	2
Caroline	10
Carroll	4
Cecil	3
Charles	—
Dorchester	14
Frederick	2
Garrett	4
Harford	33
Howard	5
Kent	2
Montgomery	7
Prince George's	7
Queen Anne's	4
Somerset	2
St. Mary's	—
Talbot	3
Washington	30
Wicomico	4
Worcester	2

Totals.....508
This reduces our loss considerably.
For the S. L. P. Presidential ticket last
year, we had 669. Our loss is wholly in
this city due to the treason, as stated
before, of Allenbaugh and Toner. Out-
side of the city we gained. Next year
it will be a gain all over.

Massachusetts.

Holyoke, Nov. 16.—Our vote in the
State, Brophy for Governor, is 6,416.
Last year, 2,114, for the head of the
ticket.

The S. L. P. Banner Ward, Holyoke,
Ward 3, Precinct B.

For Governor.
Brophy, Soc.110
Wolcott, Rep.78
Williams, Dem.67
Bascom, Proh.8
Everett, Gold Dem.5

For Lieutenant Governor.
Buckland, Soc.110
Callahan, Dem.87
Crane, Rep.67
Cotter, Gold Bug6
Wylie, Proh.3

For Representatives.
Ruther, Soc.123
Geissler, Soc.98
Dooling, Dem.90
Sheehan, Dem.83
Hunter, Rep.46
Gervais, Dem., Rep., Cit., Indep.41

New Jersey.

The vote on Socialist Members of As-
sembly in Hudson Co., N. J., is:

McKinnen	1489
Pain	1534
Mende	1537
Campbell	1531
Kersten	1540
Herrschaft	1540
Kamps, Jr.	1540
Schroeder	1537
Pankopf	1536
Bleasby	1538
Finke	1526

Schlemann1512
Suerth1514
This is an increase of 400 over 1896.

New York.

Syracuse, Nov. 16.—Following is the
official count of Onondaga County as
given by the daily papers:

For Judge Court of Appeals, Theo.
F. Cuno951
For Surrogate, Edward Reyher927
For Sheriff, E. Henry Ungleich935
For Clerk, Thos. Crimmins944
For Coroner, Dr. Carl Schumacher 922

Last year Matchett received 713 votes
in the county. While the fierce fight
among the "office-chasers" left our city
ticket in a rather dilapidated condition,
a comparison with the vote of two years
ago for the same offices shows that we
are moving forward.

Syracuse city.	
For Mayor, Erasmus Pellenz	673
For Assessor, Frank W. Roberts	744
For Assessor, Emil Kretsch	727
For Overseer of the Poor, Edmund F. Lake	750
School Commissioners, Syracuse city.	
Charles H. Corregan	741
Everett L. Lake	768
Henry Harris	776
Farrow Tyndall	757
August Blume	736
Charles Voss	732
Otto Koelling	739

Two years ago our candidate for
Mayor received 308 votes, and last year
Matchett received in Syracuse 655 votes

Members of Assembly.	
1896. Dist.	1897.
23. 1st—Edwin A. Jendevine	49
260. 2d—Henry Waack	383
196. 3d—Herman P. Schulze	249
152. 4th—Edmund B. Schwarz	231

Aldermen.
Ward. Name.
2.—John Massett258
4.—Robert Berggren42

BOTH RIGHT AND WRONG

The Threatened Strike of Electrical Workers.

Illogical Position Held by Bosses Who
Claim the Country is Politically Free,
and Workers Who Imagine Capitalism
can Tolerate Industrial Freedom.

The outlines are perceptible of a fierce
fight soon to break out between the
Electrical Contractors' Association and
its employees of the Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers in this city. Even
at this writing the fight may be in full
flare.

As in all such cases, the points of
contention seem so numerous, and they
are treated in such loose manner that
the issue looks confused—too confuse
for outsiders to understand; even in-
siders may well be and do become be-
wildered. Nevertheless, there is in
this, as in all such conflicts between the
capitalist class and the working class,
a central point which is the only one
worth keeping in sight: all others but
flow from it. The value in the present
row in the electric industry is that this
particular point sticks out quite plainly.

It is a strange paradox. It is that both
sides are right and both are wrong, not
in the sense of ordinary misunderstan-
dings, where both sides have some
and some wrong, and all that is
is that both should be just and
able to compose the trouble
the sense that neither can be
less he is wholly right and
wholly wrong. In other words, the
conflict shoves to the front both the
illogicality of the capitalist system and the
absurdity of a labor movement, where
starting point is the capitalist system
and it projects across the board the
solution of the question, which is none
other than the solution of the Labor
Question.

In a lengthy communication to its
employees by the employers' organiza-
tion this passage occurs:

"Neither employers nor employees can
override the laws of trade, and when a
failure to agree on any rule occurs, the
employer is generally conceded the right
to decide the question of whether or not
the business requires it. Your union
apparently not only does not concede
us this right, but even seems to have de-
cided that the employer shall have no
voice whatever in the making of work-
ing rules in our business."

Here it is, all in a nutshell: The men
demand the exclusive say in the rules
of the shop, i. e., in the shop legislation;
the boss demands the right to decide
which is tantamount to the exclusive
right to determine such rules; or shop
legislation.

The present or capitalist social system
vests in the boss the property of the
shop. Such investiture invests in him
the right to establish such rules as he
please. But the effect of all this is that,
despite all possible restrictions, which
"humanity" or legislation can conceive,
the private ownership, granted to the
boss, steadily enslaves and degrades the
employee. Without ownership of his
tool of production, the employee is bound
to sell himself in the labor market, the
same as any other merchandise is sold;
the price of merchandise declines with
the increase of the supply; the improved
tool of production increases the supply
of labor by displacing it; thus the work-
ingman must sell himself at an ever
lower price, with the result that his con-
dition is that of the slave—he is a wage
slave. Accordingly, the economic basis
of the capitalist system is the degra-
dation of the workingman and his en-
slavement.

On the other hand, however, the po-
litical basis of the nation is freedom.
Here, then, we have a startling contra-
diction. Men invested by the political
structure of the land with power to vote
upon rules that shall govern the whole
nation, with power to vote upon the
legislation of what might be termed the
"national shop," and who, being, as the
working class is, the overwhelming ma-
jority, have the power of absolutely de-
termining such legislation—such men
are abject slaves in the lesser shops,
the private shops of the land.

It is evident that the position of the
Electrical Contractors' Association can
not be made good unless the political
basis of the nation is first overthrown.
To give them right, the national po-
litical institutions must be adapted to the
economic ones of slavery.

And what about the employees? They
demand the absolute and exclusive say
in shop legislation. It is evident from
the above that their position cannot be
made good unless the economic basis
of modern production is first over-
thrown. To give them right the econ-
omic basis of modern production must
be adapted to the political one of free-
dom.

Thus we see that each side would be
right if it would only be consistent; and
so long as they are inconsistent, both
are wrong. But here is the rub. The
employers certainly do not object to adap-
ting the political institutions of freedom
to their economic or industrial ones of
slavery, but they dare not say as yet
so; consequently they place themselves
in the absurd position of invoking the
protection of our "political institu-
tions," that make for freedom, in be-
half of their economic institutions, that
establish slavery. While, on the other
hand, with equal senselessness, the em-
ployees seek an economic or industrial
freedom from economic or industrial
conditions that must rivet slavery upon
them; they resist the Socialist move-
ment that alone can secure to them the
industrial freedom they long for, and

Jim Sovereign must have been read-
ing Shakespeare. He sets himself up as
a candidate of "silver forces" for Pres-
ident against Jim Bryan. Why not?
When Sovereign says

"If a Jim Bryan, why not a Jim Sov-
ereign?"
He merely paraphrases the classic ex-
clamation:

"Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou."

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance:
One year.....\$1.00
Six months......50
Three months......25
Subscription Trial, one month......10

As far as possible, rejected communications
will be returned if so desired and stamps are
enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New
York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1890..... 12,331
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157
In 1894..... 25,133
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,664

The artisan who is demanding at this time an eight hours day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestor worked by four or five centuries ago.

Thorold Rogers.

A HINT FROM TURKEY.

Our Western civilization capitalists have long abandoned their pretense respect for democratic institutions, and for the inevitable outcome of these—parliamentary or representative government. They have wheeled about, and now, as far as their secret sentiments are concerned, they stand in mute admiration before the despotic system of government, which to overthrow was a condition precedent for their own access to power. To-day, our Western civilization capitalists find that their quondam phrases of liberalism are a hindrance to them; they are taken up by the proletariat and are used in ways and manners that bode nothing good to our capitalists. In view of all this, our Western civilization capitalists would fain find some pretext to abolish representative government and all the political liberties that lead to or flow from it.

But they dare not. Much as they seek for pretexts to circumvent the suffrage, to put stumbling blocks in its way, even to hamstringing it, they have not yet boldly dared to declare it bad, less yet have they dared to take a stand against representative government. But now comes a voice from the far and uncivilized East. The Sultan of Turkey drops a hint.

The Austrian parliament has, during the last few months, been presenting a shocking spectacle of disorder, and even riot. The lie direct has been passed; inkstands have flown across the room from the desk of one delegate upon the nose of another; benches have been raised and dropped on heads; blood has flown; in short the public has been treated to the spectacle of a beer garden upon an extensive and from a conspicuous theater. Western civilization capitalists looked on, and drew a variety of more or less flat conclusions; the Sultan of Turkey, however, steps up and pointing his finger at the Austrian riotous assembly, says: "Lo, parliamentary government!" By this one, short sentence the Unspeakable Turk becomes the exponent of the Western civilization capitalism; he leaps to the very front as the genuine representative of the aspirations of Western civilization capitalism, as the only one who fathoms its sentiments and expresses its wishes.

We may expect at any moment to see the Turkish hint taken by our Western capitalist class. Political freedom has become an unmitigated nuisance to it; it keeps that class in constant fear, jumping up and down the anxious seat at every election; every year almost holding its breath during campaigns, and with palpitating heart, asking itself the question, What is going to rip now?

Can such a nuisance be much longer tolerated by our Western civilization rulers, whose affinity with Eastern barbarism, the Sultan's hint now makes clear?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Prof. Ely and other economists, who, by talking about "natural monopolies," reveal they have not yet understood the meaning of the word "capital," may be given a lift by the "New Bakery" that is casting its strong shadow ahead, and which helps to make clear that all capital, if left to develop, is bound to become monopoly, the same as all babies, if given a chance, are bound to become adults.

The Cleveland (O.) "Citizen" gives the following account of and comments on the "New Bakery":

Talk about socialism being a dream! A bakers' trade journal mentions a new process that will be put in operation in London shortly by a company capitalized at \$1,250,000 by which bread will be baked without the aid of miller or baker. The raw wheat is poured into the machine, water-soaked, converted into a pulp, passing through a mixer, after which the refuse is removed, and then other parts of the machine form loaves from one pound up, a continuous roller carrying the same to the bake oven. Only a few ordinary laborers are necessary to operate the machine, and a local baker declares that forty men could supply the whole city of Cleveland with bread by this new process. Sir Charles Cameron, of Dublin, and Dr. Otto Hohn,

of London, well-known chemists and scientists, declare that the bread is more pure and wholesome than that baked under the present system. The bread can be produced about as cheap as flour can be purchased now. Plants will be established in Germany, Austria and Belgium by the company. Of course, the small bakery capitalists will be forced into bankruptcy, and the millers also, while the workers—well, they will have time to hunt for that prosperity that the politicians are prating about. Still, the journeymen can benefit themselves by studying the question of collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution and by voting right.

As well talk of "natural adults" as of "natural monopolies."

Keir Hardie's "Labor Leader" flies off into poetry and melodramatic pictures anent Henry George's death, of whom it says that

"He fell, sword in hand, in the thick of battle. No more glorious finish to a life of righteous warfare could be wished for."

Now George died on a political ticket which coupled him with the Seth Lows in borough Manhattan and the Tammanites of Brooklyn, in other words battling with landlords and capitalists not one of whom has not his hands red with the blood of the working class, and this fact was emphasized by Judge Van Brunt, who ran on the other ticket, being a beloved candidate on George's too! A glorious finish, indeed!

Fortunately for the British reading public, they are not left for their information on American events exclusively to that slushy sentimentalism that is all things to all men. The London "Justice" makes this just, and instructive estimate of the man:

"Mr. Henry George, whose sudden death almost on the eve of the election has been the most startling incident in connection with the New York mayoral contest, in which he was a candidate, was at one time regarded as the hope of the advanced labor party in America. While, however, many of his followers advanced, George retrograded, and at the time of his death was but the nominee of one of the plutocratic parties in the States. Henry George was never a socialist, but earlier in his career it was hoped that he would see, as others had seen, the logical outcome of his own arguments, and would definitely take sides with the socialists. The vigor and earnestness of his advocacy won him many friends in this country, even among socialists who were by no means misled by his theories. The single plank of the 'single tax,' which constituted his whole platform, and to which he absolutely pinned his faith, as a universal Morrisson's pill for all social evils, has over and over again been demonstrated to be a fallacy; and never more clearly than in his debate with H. M. Hyndman in St. James' Hall in July, 1889, when George completely adopted the capitalist position, and opposed Socialism as strongly as any individualist could do. From that time he steadily went back. American, as well as English capitalists, were not slow to see the advantage to them of the Single Tax theory, and George, who was expelled from his own, the United Labor Party, was cordially welcomed into the capitalist camp. He defended the legal murder of the Chicago martyrs, and was an active supporter of President Cleveland. Our readers will be able to understand how it is that so many capitalist papers have lamented his death which, if he had died ten years ago, would have rejoiced thereat. Whatever his personal qualities, George was, as Marx described him, a 'back number.'"

In view of the flaming accounts one finds just now in the Chicago, Ill., "Social Democrat" about how the "Social Democracy is spreading over New England like a wild fire"—very much like the items one used to find in the Terre Haute, Ind., "Railway Times," the predecessor of the "Social Democrat," about the wild-fire way in which the American Railway Union was spreading, when, in fact, it was dead and dead—*in view of that*, the following passage from a letter from New Haven, Ct., sent to this office should be printed. A few years hence the two views will be better appreciated:

"We had Debs here. Big meeting; full house; great applause—2 new members. The Social Democracy of New Haven now consists of 5 Jews and 2 Gentiles, all N. G."

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" hits the nail squarely on the head in this squib:

"Does Mr. Walter McArthur, of the Coast Seamen's Union, suppose that it was anything in his personality that caused his selection as chairman of the Metropolitan Temple mass-meeting last Wednesday night by the Froquois (Democratic) Club, to boom several aspiring politicians, big and little? If so, let him be undeceived. He was called because back of him is 3,000 men whom the politicians hope to use as stepping stones to their ambitions. Mr. McArthur serves the cause of labor but poorly when he works in harness with political fakirs of the capitalistic school."

"Puck" thinks it can arrest the doom of the capitalist class—to whom, after threatening it, it has sold itself—with "jokes" like this:

Farmer (to the mule he is riding)—"Git up, Populist!"

City Traveler—"That is a funny name to give a mule; why do you call him Populist?"

Farmer—"Because he is a chronic kicker."

The kicks of Populism are certainly absurd; but to ascribe them to chronic viciousness, and not to the great underlying cause of the increasing hardship to earn a living, brought on by capitalism, is passing stupidity; to imagine that by doing so capitalism can be saved and the Social Revolution prevented reveals a still more bottomless stupidity.

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" takes up the "practicals" and disposes of them as follows

"The Socialist-Labor Party comes in

for a large amount of criticism from people who are styled practical. They do not charge us with falsehood, or hypocrisy, or inconsistency. That is not it. The trouble with us in the eyes of our critics is that we cling to our principles with unheeded tenacity.

The charge made against scientific Socialists is all true. Their principles are the basis of all their convictions, and in giving assent to the essential truths they embody scientific Socialists do so with the idea that this approval should be expressed by deed more than by word. This is a position not a little unusual. Individuals have at times assumed it, but no body of men equal to the Socialist-Labor Party has taken such a stand.

"There is a most striking feature about the present age. It is full of shams. The rule of the day is to deck oneself out in a gauzy jumble of great professions and to regard it highly improper to be guilty of any kind of conduct betraying a desire to live up to them."

"With some persons the accepted rule of the day furnishes a broad scope for their craftiness and cunning. They are our public men, our captains of industry, and above all our statesmen. By most other people, notably those of a practical turn of mind, the rule is followed for no other reason than that it is the custom and habit. To these that is a sufficient reason, there can be no stepping out from the rule, and they cannot for the life of them understand why there should be any departure from it. Hence their flings at the Socialist-Labor Party."

"With scientific Socialists, it must be confessed, principles are not mere ornaments, something to be worn on the breast and discarded as fancy chooses. They are for use. They supply the motive force for all action, and the more one gets in line with them the faster he strides ahead. They are the stepping stones in the torrent of ignorance and hypocrisy, which capitalist thought and conduct have let loose across the path of progress. The course they give is straight and direct, with no turning or zigzagging, and the footing is firm and dry. Over them the Socialist-Labor Party elects to go because that route is the safest and best. Practical people may be willing to ford or swim the torrent. Scientific Socialists see no necessity for getting wet and dirty."

LATER ON.

(Adapted from the poem, "Later On," in the Boston "Traveler," Nov. 8, 1897, by TIMOTHY LEVINE, Dedham, Mass.)

There's a better day a-coming for the wronged and trodden-down,
With prosperity a-booming in the country and the town;
Abolition of the classes, with justice for the masses,

And a freedom that surpasses all that freemen ever knew.
For the people are beginning to well understand at last,
How capitalists have been winning their great wealth in the past,
And nearer-draws the hour when, with their over-ruling power,
They will vote down and cover the whole capitalist crew.

Open roads there'll be to plenty in our nation of the West,
To plenty, progress, brotherhood, Labor crowned the first and best;
But Capitalism now bars them save and only to the few,
Who at Exploitation's bidding their ignoble work will do.

They who trample o'er our birthrights by profit, interest, rent,
And transform our noble country to a wage slave settlement;
So, from the freeborn sons of heroes their hard-won freedom steal,
And lead our manhood bound to Competition's chariot wheel.

But Socialism is now growing and will teach the masses right,
And with such noble cause to win, who will falter in the fight?
And victory will crown us, King Capital be overthrown,
With the Red Flag o'er the White House, when the workers take their own.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

J. J. K., New York.—Rufus Choate once said hell was not warm enough for the man who wrote a book without an index. If he had the experience of correspondents like yourself, who send their articles on UNNUMBERED sheets of paper, he would have added them to the list of those that should be fried.

TO THE POETS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Mercy! If your eyes and ears misgave you that your metre is out of joint and your rhyme is out of tune, and that, possibly, also your grammar is out of gear, be sure it is sufficient torture to conscientiously read your production. Do not aggravate the affliction and infliction by demanding a detailed explanation of wherein your poem "may be" defective. The subdivision of labor in this office has not yet reached that stage of perfection where we can have a "department of prosody," with a well equipped corps of secretaries, typewriters, stenographers and other assistants to furnish prompt and detailed answers to inquiring poet contributors.

A little manual of statistics, invaluable to Socialist speakers, has been issued by Comrade Thomas Bersford, of San Francisco. It is justly called a "Derringer." Its price is 15 cents. Special terms are considered. Apply N. Y. Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, N. Y., or 915½ Market street, San Francisco.

To Jewish Sections and Branches. Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,

64 East 4th Street, New York.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

PHILANTHROPY AND LABOR LEGISLATION.

If every separate layer of the proletariat had been left to its own unaided efforts, the uplifting process among them would have begun later, and been much slower and painful than it was in fact. Without outside aid, many a layer of the proletariat, that now occupies an honorable position, may not have been at all able to overcome the difficulties, which are inherent in all beginnings, and accordingly, also to the beginning of that process of uplifting the proletariat from the swamp into which it was cast by the development of capitalism. That aid came from many an upper social rank—from the upper ranks of the working proletariat as well as from the property-holding classes. The latter of these was of no slight value in the early days of capitalist large production.

During the Middle Ages, and during the early days of our own history, poverty was so slight that public (mainly religious) and private benevolence sufficed to deal with it. It presented no problem for the solution of society; in so far as it gave occasion to reflection, it was only the subject of pious contemplation; it was looked upon as a visitation from heaven, intended either to punish the wicked, or try the godly; to the rich it was the opportunity to exercise their virtue.

As, however, with the increment of the capitalist system among us the unemployed increased, and poverty assumed stupendous proportions, the phenomenon of a large pauper class, that was a novel as it was dangerous, drew upon it the attention of all thoughtful and kindly disposed people. Our primitive means for the distribution of charity proved inadequate. To care for all the poor was soon felt to be a work that exceeded greatly the powers of the community. Then there arose in our midst a new problem: HOW TO ABOLISH POVERTY? A great variety of solutions was offered, according to the enlightenment and the humanity or inhumanity of the sources from which they proceeded. These proposals ran all the way from the Westchester, N. Y., plan of drowning the poor, up to the elaborate plans of our communistic colonies. The latter found great applause among people of elegant leisure; but their inadequacy revealed itself promptly. Poverty spread apace; the capitalist system ground the people down to proletarians by the thousands; and every proletarian swelled the volume of poverty.

By degrees, however, the question of poverty put on a new aspect. The capitalist system of production took rapid strides, until it became the ruling one in the country. In proportion as this evolution proceeded, the problem of poverty ceased to exist for the thinkers in the ranks of the capitalist class. Capitalist production rests upon the proletariat; to put an end to the latter were to render the former impossible. Colossal poverty is the foundation of colossal wealth; he who would eliminate the poverty of the masses assails the wealth of the few; whosoever attempts to remedy the poverty of the workers, the existing rights of property, is pronounced a "destructionist," and is howled down as an enemy of "Law and Order."

True enough, neither fear nor compassion has ceased, under this changed aspect of things, to be felt among capitalist circles, and to tell in favor of the proletariat; poverty is by them felt to be a source of danger to the whole social fabric; it breeds famine, pestilence and crime. Accordingly, a few of the more clear headed and more humane among the ruling classes are willing to do something for the proletariat; but to the bulk of these, who neither dare nor can afford to break with their class, the problem can no longer be the ABOLITION of poverty. To abolish poverty were to abolish the proletariat; and that is not their purpose. The proletariat is to continue, able to work and satisfied with its condition. This is the extent to which capitalist philanthropy goes.

Of course, within these bounds philanthropy can manifest itself in manifold ways. Most of its methods are either wholly useless, or at best able only to afford passing aid to the isolated cases. As, however, during the first decades of our century, capitalist large production made its entry in England, at first in the textile industries, and was there accompanied with all the horrors which it alone is able to bring on, the clearest heads among the philanthropists arrived at the conviction that there was but one thing able to check the complete destruction of the workers in these industries, to wit: State laws for the protection of the workers, at least for the protection of the most defenceless among them—children and women.

The capitalists engaged in large production did not yet, at that time, constitute the ruling portion of the capitalist class as they do to-day, and as they do here. Many economic as well as political interests among the non-capitalist classes, especially the landlord class, took sides in favor of limiting the powers of the large capitalists over their workmen. The movement in this direction was successful. It was supported by the consideration that, unless this power of the large capitalists was checked, the foundation of English industry, i. e., the working class, would perish, a consideration that could not fail to influence every member of the ruling class intelligent enough to see further than his own immediate interests; and furthermore, it was also supported by a few large capitalists who possessed sufficient means to adapt themselves to the proposed laws, and who realized that their less wealthy competitors would thereby be ruined. All this notwithstanding, and notwithstanding the working class itself set in motion a powerful movement in favor of factory laws, it took a hard fight to obtain the first timid factory laws, and subsequently to extend them.

Nevertheless, slight though those first conquests were, they were enough to awaken out of their lethargy those ranks of the proletariat in whose behalf they were passed, and to set in motion the tendencies that were to improve their social standing. Indeed, even before the movement could yet record any victory whatever, the strug-

gle to gain it was enough to reveal to the proletarians how important, how necessary, they were, and that they wielded a great power. Already these early struggles shook them up, imparted to them a sense of self-consciousness and self-respect, put an end to their despair, and set up before them a goal beyond the immediate future.

Another and highly important means to improve the condition of the working class are the public schools. Their importance cannot be overestimated. Nevertheless, their effect in the direction of abolishing the proletariat as a class is inferior to that of thorough-going factory laws.

The more fully the capitalist system develops, the more large production crowds out inferior forms of production or causes them to change their character, all the more important becomes the strengthening of factory and kindred laws, and their extension not only to all the branches of large industries, but also to those of small production and even of agriculture. But in the same measure as the importance of these laws grows, grows also the influence of the large capitalists in modern society; the non-capitalist but property-holding classes—landlords, small producers, etc.—become infected with capitalist modes of thought and the thinkers and statesmen of capitalist rule who formerly were its luminaries soon sink to the level of "gongers" and "bruisers" of their class, ready to do its dirty work and to oppose tooth and nail everything that threatens its immediate interests.

The devastation of its own working people by capitalist production is so shocking that only the most shameless and greedy capitalist dare to refuse a certain degree of statutory protection to labor. But for some important labor law, the eight-hour day, for instance, which is to-day equivalent to the ten-hour day of forty years ago in England, and which would do something more than afford some slight relief, there will be found but very few supporters among the class of the property-holders. Capitalist philanthropy becomes ever more bashful; it leaves more and more to the workers themselves the conduct of the struggle for their protection. The modern universal struggle for the eight-hour day bears a very different aspect from the struggle that was carried on in England fifty years ago for the ten-hour day; the property-holding politicians who advocate it are not moved by philanthropy, but because they are pushed to it by their constituents, the workingmen. The struggle for labor legislation is becoming more and more a class struggle between proletarians and capitalists. On the continent of Europe, and here in the United States, where the struggle for labor laws commenced much later than in England, it bore this character from the start. The proletariat has nothing more to hope from the property-holding class in its endeavors to uplift itself. It now depends wholly upon its own efforts.

MUNICIPAL FIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

laborers, who receive as wages a continually decreasing portion of their product as is shown by the United States census reports. And in the light of industrial development, as instanced in the formation of trusts, combines, syndicates, etc., the time has come when it is necessary, in order to preserve our democratic form of government, that the wage-earning class declare themselves for Socialism and the Socialist Labor party as against capitalism and all other parties. And with a view of preventing bloodshed and other disturbances of the public peace arising from strikes, etc., and to prevent also any further usurpation of public power, by establishing government by injunction, and to inaugurate the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, in a peaceful and orderly manner, we, the Socialist Labor party, make the following demands:

(1). That steps be taken to secure the revocation of all franchises wherein the conditions have been properly complied with.

(2). The municipal ownership of railroads, electric light and power plants, gas works, and all social service and industries requiring municipal franchises, the same to be operated co-operatively, under the control of the municipal administration, the employees to elect their own superior officers, and no employee to be discharged for political reasons.

(3). That steps be taken to secure the abolition of the poll tax.

(4). The extension of the public school system to include manual training, technical and professional courses for males and females, and that the benefits be made accessible to all by supplying, where necessary, free clothing and meals to pupils. And in order that the increased expenses of such provision shall be met, we demand the assessment of all taxable property at its full value, and at a per centum sufficient to meet the requirements.

(5). The free use of halls, school rooms and public buildings, for free public discussion without discrimination.

(6). The establishment of a free labor bureau, which shall keep a classified index of wages and workers, and assist in securing employment.

(7). That the city shall acquire possession of vacant land within its limits, through the right of eminent domain, and that suitable and sanitary dwellings shall be erected and rented upon a schedule based upon cost of construction and maintenance of said dwellings.

(8). That steps be taken to substitute for minority representation proportional representation with initiative and referendum and imperative mandate.

(9). The abolition of the contract system, and employment of the unemployed upon useful works, and an extension of such public works that will guarantee to citizens of Worcester an opportunity to earn an honest living.

(10). That steps be taken to amend the city charter, so that the employees of the police, fire, sewer and highway departments shall elect their own officers, and prepare their rate of wages, and fix a minimum, subject to the control of the city government, eight hours work to constitute a day's labor for municipal employees, until justice shall be established and each receive the full value of their toil through the Co-operative Commonwealth."

The platform committee comprised:

A. W. Barr, L. D. Usher, C. K. Hardy,

C. E. Willey, Robert A. Cochran, Jesse Torr and Gustavus F. Lindstrom.

We have reorganized since forming Branch 2, with general officers and a city central committee.

OFFICERS:

Organizer—L. D. Usher, 72 Jaques

avenue.

Secretary—A. W. Barr, 33 Piedmont

street.

Financial Secretary—F. A. Forstrom,

Lit. Agent—Joseph Jacobson, besides

the following members: Geo. H. Davis,

E. S. Goodwill, John T. Youngjohns,

Olof Booklund and August Nilsson.

A. W. H.

Socialism means an opportunity to labor and the full value of that labor.

Under Feudalism, government was of the lords, by the lords, and for the lords.

Under capitalism, government is of capitalists, by capitalists and for capitalists.

Socialism alone is governed of the people, by the people, and for the people.

If we can elect men to office to serve the interests of the capitalist class, we can elect men to office to serve the interests of our own class.

The Socialist Labor party represents the interests of the wage-earning class, all other parties represent the interests of the capitalist class.

Vote the Socialist ticket and none other.

Each Socialist representative is required to report to, and receive instructions from his constituents, and each candidate is required to deposit with our secretary his resignation, dated blank, which may be used to recall an unfaithful representative.

We desire the co-operation of our supporters. Send addresses to headquarters S. L. P., 503 Main street.

Correspondence confidential.

Join the party, vote for it, work for it.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Well, the Socialist Labor Party did pretty well this election.

Uncle Sam—Yes, it grew everywhere.

B. J.—And yet there must be something wrong about that party that it don't grow faster. Think of all the Hazletons, think of all the lowerings of wages, think of all the distress. The S. L. P. should have polled millions of votes this year.

U. S.—And as it would have done if it only could reach the people.

B. J.—Why don't it?

U. S.—The principal reason is lack of funds to establish a daily paper. The other parties can deluge the country with their rubbish and almost drown our voice. We need money, and we are collecting it.

B. J. (throwing his arms wildly around)—"Money?" I'm glad you admit there is a money question at the bottom of it all. Only last year you were denying that.

U. S.—Denying what?

B. J.—That the people need more money.

U. S.—We did not deny that, and don't deny it now.

B. J.—You didn't!

U. S.—No. What we did deny was that they had no money because the per capita of money was not large; what we did deny was that the way to make the workers better off was to enrich the silver-mine barons still more. That's what we denied and still deny.

B. J.—And what's the difference?

U. S.—All the difference in the world. If a man is starving he does so for want of food, eh?

B. J.—Sure.

U. S.—Would he cease starving if you put more food into someone else's stomach, you egregious mutton head?

B. J.—Who is the mutton head?

U. S.—You, of course.

B. J.—People have no money. To make them get it, you propose, what? Letting them have more money? No. Letting the silver-mine barons, who now have more money than they know what to do with, have still more. And yet you wonder that the S. L. P. does not grow faster! You would not talk such rot if the Socialist press were larger, and could counteract such errors as the silver and other capitalist papers set afloat. There are lots of such bookies as yourself floating around. You say what you say, not because you understand it, but because you have heard and read it so often that you at last believed it. And now you repeat it like a parrot. But have patience. The Socialist movement is gathering strength. That increasing strength will bring the sufficient funds for its propaganda; and these two elements being combined its voice will be heard with such effect that its progress will no longer seem slow.

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lowing news stores in Providence:

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An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course unwavering by weak desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straightforward, believing that in fearlessness, independence, the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand like a rock, alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

The Socialist Labor party takes its stand on the class struggle. The misery and subjection of the working class are due to the fact that the instruments of production and distribution, which are necessary to existence, are the private property of another class. Through the economic power of this possession the capitalist class robs the working-class of its liberties and of the wealth that it produces. Therefore, the interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed, the class struggle inevitable. Granted this is an ugly fact, though not half so ugly as the conditions that arise from it. Yet it is the truth, and it can avail nothing to ignore it. Indeed, it were folly for us to do so, for out of the growing consciousness of this class of interests will come unity of purpose and strength. Not till that class which produces all wealth secures possession of the instruments of production, will the class struggle come to an end. The class line will disappear only when exploitation is made impossible.

The Socialist Labor party, as a political organization, points out that through possession of the government in every department the capitalist class has transformed it into the chief bulwark of its economic supremacy. How mercilessly this power is used in defense of its class interests, the events of the recent miners' strike bear ample witness. In the manifestations of capitalism through the political agencies which are now in its control, the class antagonism asserts itself just as unmistakably as in the economic field, and even more so. Here the capitalist power takes on a material form, arms itself with injunction and rifle, and confronts the struggling workers with seemingly impregnable power. Yet at this very point is the power of capitalism most weak, most open to attack. The workers, once united at the polls in asserting the interest of their class, can, by their overwhelming numerical supremacy, crush that power at will. Nay, more. Political supremacy gained, the agencies which to-day are used against them, could be turned into weapons of attack to complete the overthrow of capitalism.

For this reason the Socialist Labor party has never faltered in its political attack, waged on the lines of the class struggle. Starting with a mere handful, spurning false growth in numbers through alliances which might dull its clearness of purpose or impede its vigor of attack, it has gathered a compact, class-conscious, aggressive force, which polled over 36,500 votes for the Socialist revolution in the last presidential election. Those votes were no mere chance. They spoke conviction and unflinching determination. Since then the party has made substantial and continuous progress. Its persistent, clear-cut propaganda is everywhere received with interest and enthusiasm. The rapid development of the class-conscious Socialist movement is now assured.

The logic of events every day throws into bolder relief the correctness of the stand maintained by the Socialist Labor party in face of the bitterest opposition, not alone from capitalism, but often from the organized forces of labor itself. For the party has never hesitated to expose the political fakirism of so-called labor leaders, who, under cover of the cry of "no politics in the unions," traded on their positions and supposed influence for favors and preferment from one or the other of the capitalist parties. It has never hesitated to cry shame, when labor sent cringing committees to beg for its right, to lobby for meagre concessions. FROM THE POLITICAL MASTERS, FOR WHOSE ELECTION TO POWER ITS OWN FOLLY WAS REPOSEN- SIBLE.

With the concentration and increased efficiency of capital through its more perfect organization in syndicates and trusts, with the rapid development of the forces of production and the consequent increasing body of the unemployed, the purely economic organizations of labor have either been hopelessly disintegrated, or have become more and more powerless to maintain even an assured foothold within the bounds of capitalism. IN ALL ITS ECONOMIC STRUGGLES LABOR EVENTUALLY FINDS ITSELF BATTERING ITS HEAD AGAINST THAT POLITICAL RAMPART, BEHIND WHICH IT HAS BLINDLY AIDED CAPITAL TO INTRENCH ITSELF.

In these last stages of capitalism, the pressure on the wage-working class is even greater. But more slavish conditions and increasing uncertainty of existence bring the stirrings of discontent. Experience begets clearer vision. Such is the overwhelming character of their suffering and oppression that the capitalist political issues, over which in the past the strength of the workers has been divided, are losing their disruptive power. As the workers grow in consciousness of their necessities and rights as a class, there is an awakening determination to enforce them, to find a way by which these necessities and rights, which are those of the great mass of the people, shall become the dominating force in society.

The course of this development finds its reflex in the political atmosphere. In the older parties, which are the two political wings of capitalism, there is, on the one side, a more and more

pronounced affectation of solicitude for the welfare of the workers, with reckless indulgence in glowing promises. There is assertion of the supremacy of labor's interest; but, at the same time, that interest is made by a sophisticated twist, to depend on the overflowing of capital's bottomless pocket. This must first be filled.

On the other side there is assumed the garb of radicalism. The phrases of the labor movement are seized on and senselessly echoed back and forth, deprived of all significance. Some particular manifestation of the oppressiveness of capitalism is singled out and magnified into an issue by these self-styled "champions of the common people." They raise the cry of "stop thief," only that the capitalist may the more readily escape with his plunder.

On both sides the appeal to the working class, hypocritical though it is, necessarily becomes more pronounced as that class grows in consciousness of its necessities. In that act is recognition of the developing interest of which account must be taken, and to which appeal must be made; of that power which must be deluded and divided lest it sweep them both out of existence, and with them the whole capitalist organization of society.

At all times has the Socialist Labor party pointed out the hollowness and insincerity of their pretensions, the mockery of their promises, and, more than all else, their identical capitalist character, that in the defense of capitalism they are as a unit.

Between the two greater political divisions of capitalism there are continually springing up movements representing some special idea or particular interest. Here, too, is seen the same significant development manifested by the older parties. Each new party makes more direct appeal to the working-class interest for support, tries to establish an appearance of identity with it.

First come the Independents, who exalt their lack of political conviction into a virtue, but thereby bear unwitting testimony to the utter lack of any vital distinction in the parties between which they vacillate, the scorn of both. Of like character are the "reform," the "citizens," the "good government" movements, usually local in their activities, and based on the same denial of party distinctions. They are intensely capitalist, aiming to supplant their blackmailing political servants by a direct "business," that is, CAPITALIST administration of affairs.

The Prohibition party, fast dwindling into insignificance, now tries to prolong its existence by a gentle show of interest in current economic questions, which in no way disturb its own endeavor—to serve capital by cheapening labor's cost of maintenance.

With the People's party a distinct economic interest came to the front. It was the last rally of the disappearing middle class, the harassed and debt-ridden small capitalists. In a desperate attempt to turn back the forces of capitalism and maintain a place for themselves within its ranks. As developed capitalism was in full control of the old political organizations, and heedless of their predicament, there was but one class to whom they could appeal—the working class. Thanks to the persistent work of the Socialist Labor party, that appeal of necessity took a socialistic form. On no other ground could there be hope of successfully reaching that section of the working class which was no longer blindly bound to the old parties. The People's party, therefore, adopted from the Socialist platform some of the immediate demands which might be best made to serve its own purposes, such as control of the railroads by the government. At the same time, inasmuch as it was but a section of the capitalist class, it was equally necessary that it should ignore the class struggle in appealing to the workers. So it cloaked its reactionary character in revolutionary buncombe; and there were many who eagerly took the bait.

The Socialist Labor party alone stood firm. It faced the abuse of those who profess Socialism, but hold aloof from its organized forces. It raised the voice of warning. It showed the true character of this new party, the impossibility of its success, its inevitable disintegration with the first clash of the class interests.

Even so it came about. So soon as the prospect came of realizing that debasement of the currency upon which the distressed middle class had staked all its hopes for rehabilitation, the mask was thrown aside. The class interest, so carefully kept out of sight, asserted itself; and, shame be it said, that element which had proudly boasted it would capture the party for Socialism, was humiliatedly dragged along in the wild rout. Populism gave one great silver yawn, and then expired.

The Socialist Labor party came out of this struggle with unbroken ranks, and with renewed faith in its mission. Once more had the irrefutable logic of its stand on the class struggle been demonstrated. The Socialist truism, that "where there are no common interests there can be no unity of purpose, much less of action," had received fresh confirmation. Through the clearing of the political atmosphere which came with the collapse of Populism, a point has been reached where no new political organization can appeal to the working class with hope of response on any but a Socialist platform. The tireless agitation of the Socialist Labor party at last shows signs of bearing fruit. The economic development of capitalism, and the international growth of the Socialist party, render misleading statements regarding its character and aims no longer of any avail.

These are the conditions which make clear why recent attempts to organize a new party have necessarily assumed a Socialist garb. Men, who, but a year ago, were enlisted in one or the other of the capitalist parties, have to day the presumption to assume that they represent the Socialist movement of America. The conclusion is justified that it is but a flimsy attempt to fasten

upon and control the growing Socialist movement. They have read the signs of the times. ("Others have sown the seed of true social economy, we are to reap the harvest.")—Social-Democrat, September 23d, 1897.)

Had they been moved solely by a pure zeal for Socialism, their initial step would not have been one that could tend only to perpetuate and increase the disorganization of the workers. In common decency they would have enrolled themselves in the ranks of the organized party, which through storm and stress had unflinchingly upheld the banner of Socialism. By their failure to do so, by the very act of attempting to form a new and distinctive party, they placed themselves in opposition to the international movement, with which the Socialist Labor party is in full harmony. And at the same time they not only discredit their motives, they stultify their Socialism as well.

The situation bears strong resemblance to conditions which existed in Germany on the eve of the revolution of 1848, when, as Marx tells us, "there was hardly a single prominent political character among the bourgeoisie who did not proclaim himself a 'Socialist,' in order to insure to himself the sympathy of the proletarian class. There is evidence in plenty to establish this parallel of insincerity or ignorance of profession, and of ambitious self-seeking.

The Socialist Labor party does not shrink from this new emergency. It would be false to its duty, it would be lacking in vigilance, were it to fail to expose the insidious character of this attack, to give warning to its dangerous tendencies, so far as they can be discerned from the confused and contradictory utterances of self-appointed leaders.

The first act of this new party betrayed its true character, the bourgeois instinct beneath its proletarian profession. Its attempted adaptation of the platform of the Socialist labor party to its purposes is significant in its omission. The Socialist arraignment of private property in the instruments of production, and its call upon the wage workers to organize into a class-conscious body, are both carefully cut out. Here was practical denial of the fundamental tenets of Socialism. IN THE ENDEAVOR TO MAKE IT MORE PRESENTABLE TO THOSE TO WHOM APPEAL WAS NECESSARY FOR FUNDS TO CARRY OUT THE COLONIZATION SCHEME. "Disrepute passed away, and respectability was born."—(Social-Democrat, July 15th, 1897.) But, alas for Socialism! That which rightly understood is its most powerful weapon of attack, that which is the vital force of its propaganda, the appeal to the class instinct and interest, was bartered for a mess of pottage.

The subsequent development has been in full keeping with this first fatal mis-step. The class struggle has been studiously ignored in the appeal for support. Principle was yielded to the ignis fatuus glamour of names and numbers. Not on the sure ground of common interests and conviction, but on the quicksands of humanitarianism were gathered together the elements of weakness and disintegration which are already showing themselves as one or the other assumes the whip hand.

For the energies of such a heterogeneous assemblage of sentimentalism, lacking in the cohesive force of an intelligent unity of purpose, some safe outlet was a necessity, some project that would not make prominent the class struggle, thereby engendering friction in the ranks. Quite natural was it that refuge was taken in the familiar haven of utopian philanthropy, in revamping exploded schemes of pseudo-socialist colonization.

It is a curious commentary that these new discoverers and self-appointed apostles of Socialism should have begun with schemes which scientific Socialism left behind some fifty years ago. Their advocacy now, in the name of Socialism, can only tend to confusion, and discredit to the movement, as their impracticability is manifested. They wastefully divert energy and raise vain hopes that must end in greater discouragement. They are most apt to serve but as a means of convenient access to the pockets of those deluded ones, who, for the most part, can ill afford the drain.

The fundamental error of the promoters of such schemes lies in their utter failure to comprehend the historical processes of social evolution. They wholly overlook that co-operative production which they seek to realize after fashions of their own contriving, is an outgrowth of capitalism itself; that the outlines of the co-operative commonwealth are developing right here within it. That, consequently, what is now most necessary, is that the forces of co-operative production, already organized within capitalism, should be given political expression. Or, in other words, that the class of co-operating producers should acquire the powers of state as a means of asserting the priority of its interests, and thereby of ending its exploitation by the capitalist class. It cannot be too often emphasized that "THE FIRST STEP IN THE REVOLUTION BY THE WORKING CLASS, IS TO RAISE THE PROLETARIAT TO THE POSITION OF RULING CLASS."

Infinitely more important, therefore, than its fantastical scheme of colonization, is the political attitude of this new organization. Here is the real test. And, here, at once, the confusion of interests, the lack of a clearly defined basis of action asserts itself. Each interest speaks for itself, creating a veritable Babel of tongues in which the most contradictory utterances are met with. They range from political professions so in harmony with the teachings of the Socialist Labor party as to leave the new organization no excuse for a separate existence, down through innuendo and disparagement of the political attack, to denunciation of the ballot, and more or less open appeal to force of arms. The official organ veers from attempts to placate Socialist criticism to freely expressed contempt for political methods. By the promoters of the colonization scheme political action seems to be regarded as a mere adjunct, a lowly camp-follower of the true faith, to be employed only in such States as are selected for colonization.

So long as such confusion exists, so long as this organization is not united upon its political program, or pledged to a definite course of political action, it is impossible to regard seriously the

pretension that it is a political party. For who can know which of these contradictory views will determine its action at the crucial moment?

Furthermore, this organization at its national convention expressly granted to the national executive board power either to permit fusion, or to prevent political action altogether as it might see fit. ("No local or state branch shall go into politics through fusion or otherwise, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.")—Adopted by the National Convention, June 21st, 1897.) By that very act it branded itself unworthy of the confidence of the working class. However honest in purpose the executive officers, that resolution makes them a mark for suspicion. It breathes treachery in every line.

We, therefore, deny utterly the right of the Social Democracy, either as an economic organization or as a political party, to speak in the name of Socialism.

Fellow wage-workers, the Socialist Labor party claims your confidence and support only in so far as it has succeeded in giving expression to your necessities and rights as a class. As earnest of its sincerity of purpose it points proudly to its record. In the face of misrepresentation, abuse, persecution and seeming defeat, it has never lost courage. It has battled aggressively with every form of fakirism that stood in the way of your class-conscious organization. Without the prestige of names, almost without means, its persistent agitation has carried the message of Socialism to every corner of the land. Unflinchingly it has asserted the class interest at the polls, rejecting every form of compromise. By the vigor of its attack it has made itself the one power which every foe of labor fears.

All this it has done in no spirit of self-seeking. Its aim has been to rouse you, through ceaseless agitation, to an intelligent conception of your rights as a class; and, at the same time, by laying the foundation of a class-conscious political organization, to forge the weapon whith, wielded by your strength, should prove the means of your deliverance from economic slavery.

Beware of those who disparage the potency of the political attack, who would delude you into fruitless and never ending struggles to achieve your economic independence within the capitalist system. Your economic subjection is an inevitable result of capitalism, and therefore can be ended only with its overthrow. It will continue so long as you permit capitalism to maintain itself through control of all the organized forces of society, so long as you leave in its hands those powers of government by which it holds you in check at every turn.

That analogy is false, by which, to mislead you, it is pointed out that political supremacy came to the capitalist class as a result of its growth in economic power. That is true enough so far as the capitalist class is concerned, for the very reason that every step in the development of capitalism meant for that class an increase in its economic power. BUT FOR YOU IT IS JUST THE OPPOSITE. For you every step of that development means GREATER ECONOMIC SUBJECTION. Yet, hand in hand with this loss of economic power comes your growth in the power of numbers. In the assertion of that power lies the secret of your emancipation.

This power of numbers can be put forth in but two ways, through political action, or through physical force.

Between these you must choose. But, to adopt the latter, while you have access to the ballot, would not only be absurd, in the present disorganized condition of the workers it would be suicidal. It would serve only as a welcome pretext of the capitalist for measures of severest repression.

Give the strength of your support, therefore, to the Socialist Labor party, which stands honestly and at all times for the interests of your class. Its progress is your progress. Its victory will be your emancipation.

Organize, comrades, for the battle at the polls!

SECTION CHICAGO. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Both Right and Wrong.

(Continued from Page 1.)

they doggedly vote to uphold the capitalist system that reduces them to wage slavery.

The conflict between the capitalists and the workmen, as plainly illustrated by this electrical conflict, fore-shadows the issue. These conflicts will either open the eyes of the working class upon the contradiction of their position, and cause them to become logical by joining the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, together with the Socialist Labor party, and thus adapt the industrial institutions to the political, by placing the nation's machinery of production in the hands of the whole nation; or these conflicts will teach the workers nothing, and, beaten from strike to strike, they will slowly sink to such a low level of impotence, mentally and physically, as may enable the employers' or capitalist class to carry out and enforce its programme, restore order by adapting the political institutions of the land to the industrial—abolish its freedom of suffrage, and establish political slavery to match the industrial article.

The present electrical strike, by bringing out the real issue in the conflicts between the capitalist and the working class, is a valuable link in the evolution that is going on. It also helps to reveal the real political issue that today divides our people, and it discloses the gist of the platforms on which the political parties are built. On the one hand, the party of the Capitalist Class, however many names it may have, standing on the consistent principles of the Employer or Capitalist Class, and the Socialist Labor party, the party of the Working Class, standing on the consistent principles of the Employé or Proletariat.

The issue is none other than absolute Freedom or absolute Slavery.

Which shall win, workingmen?

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

MY UNCLE THE MUGWUMP.

By PETER E. BURROWES.

My uncle keeps a money shop.
(Not so low as your "three balls").
He takes a president in pop
And senators he "puts" and "calls."
He is as slippery a man,
As ever dodged a public slump;
He's neither black, nor white, nor tan,
But simply a MUGWUMP.

My uncle knows his way up to
The royal presence kneeling loons,
With money sweat' from me and you
He props some guilty bloodstained
throne.
And then: may Greece or Crete be free?
Nay! his crowned debtors that would
stump.
So peoples, by captivity,
Must pay the wise MUGWUMP.

My uncle b'lieves that coming on
Is kingly rule in nearby years,
And hopes to see his offspring don,
The coronets of Yankee peers,
And so he piles his millions high
By methods straight, or methods
crump.
And banks for a nobility
To spring from the Mugwump.

My uncle loves the workmen much,
But more the iron wheels that roll,
Obedient to a button's touch,
Unthrobbed by heart, or brain, or
soul.
Oh, how he wishes that the hand
Almighty made men in one lump,
And subject to the stern command
Of capital's Mugwump.

My uncle hath a pleasant tune
To greet the baby when it comes,
Come, babe of mine, the golden spoon
Of destiny between thy gums.
A lord, by G—, my son must be,
Though he should buy it with a
hump.
This barren bald democracy
Don't suit the high Mugwump.

My uncle scorns the slaves of wage,
Whose struggles to get out of hell
He deems a sort of sacrilege,
Since fate and he have bound the
spell.
You cannot elevate the poor,
Nor beautify the public dump.
The laborers are but soil, he sure,
On which is grown the great Mug-
wump.

My uncle loves a luminous life,
With tables gorgeously set forth,
The queenly diamonds on his wife
Are there as twinklings of his worth.
"Lixers" and wines for us, But you!
Go stuff you at the public pump,
God ever had his chosen few,
At present the Mugwump.

My uncle thinks the country needs
All abolition of restraints
On capital, whose golden seeds
Are scattered by the hands of saints.
He don't display a Cromwell's sway
In dealing with the rebel Rump,
He simply wires and they obey
The paramount Mugwump.

My uncle is no patriot. No.
To shame's black verge, his country's
pride
He leads, and pointing deep below,
Commands his victim to decide,
That gulf or bondage choose this hour,
'Tis but a diplomatic jump.
So honor yields to wealth and power
And crowns the great Mugwump.

My uncle fills his brimming glass,
And drinks a loud and laughing toast
Unto that land that knows no class
And knows no freedom but its boast.
Here's to Old Stripes! Poor Uncle Sam,
That long and thin and cheerful
chump,
Who licks the bone and leaves the ham
To fatten the Mugwump.

My uncle sends forth many schemes
For keeping thoughts from common
minds.
He makes the newspaper which teems
With mental poison of all kinds,
Crude, lewd, and silly, false and bad,
Until, as lost within a clump,
The victim whirls round fakir mad
And votes for the Mugwump.

My uncle also rings a bell
Each Sunday being of days the best,
To show his men another hell.
'Compared with which their work is
rest.
He tells them of their guilt within
And bids them on their breast to
thump.
For all their sins they'd like to sin
But for the good Mugwump.

My uncle went where most men go—
Went into love (he never fell).
He loved with measured pulse and slow
Fair Liberty. But couldn't tell
How much; until a nice bribe came
And turned love's lipslips into frump,
Though he still gambles in her name,
She's not for a Mugwump.

My uncle bought a country site,
Where cottiers for ages dwelt,
And planned, and worked, and laughed
and cried,
And all life's quivering touches felt.
But now, lean felons, o'er the fence
They gaze at game all sleek and plump
'Till uncle's rangers drive them thence
From acres of Mugwump.

I close these lines upon the boss,
Because my Umpps are all run out.
Now, hark! To save your life from loss,
You, a great change may bring about.
Just vote yourself in Uncle's place,
And give th'old man the ballot
bump;
Then day will dawn on labor's face,
And night will close on the Mug-
wump.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

Labor News Co.,
64 E. 4th street, New York City.

ALD. MAGUIRE.

He Unmasks Sanctimonious Speculators on Church Lands.

PATERSON, Nov. 11.—Alderman Matt Maguire appeared in a new role last evening at the meeting of the finance committee of the board of aldermen. The Socialist member protested against the proposed release of reversionary rights in property occupied by the First Presbyterian church, on the ground that the spiritual and moral welfare of parishioners in the vicinity would be imperilled. Lawyer Hobart Tuttle, private secretary to Gov. Griggs, had appeared before the committee to present a proposition from the church trustees. The property was given to the First Presbyterian church people by the late Roswell L. Colt with the provision that it should remain the property of the church as long as Presbyterian doctrine is taught there; just as soon as the property ceases to be used for Presbyterian church purposes it went to the city for educational purposes. The property is located on the block bounded by Main, Ward, Oliver and Cross streets and is estimated to be worth \$150,000. Alderman Ryan believed \$25,000 was about the proper figure the city should receive if the property was to be sold.

Mr. Tuttle said the trustees had never contemplated payment of any such amount. City Counsel Simonton two years before had closed all negotiations with an opinion that the city could not release the property, since the legislature had passed an enabling act. The reversionary clause provided that if the property was used for educational purposes the Bible must be read at certain hours. In several states it had been held that religious instruction in the public schools was unconstitutional and this made even the intangible rights of the city almost beyond acceptance. The church trustees had decided to offer \$5,000 as the outside figure to be paid out of the proceeds of their first sale of property. The property would become taxable and should bring in an annual revenue to the city of at least \$2,500. The request refused the trustees might retain the property for fifty years on the easy condition that two or three met in the church edifice to read the bible and pray for sinners, or say the board of aldermen.

Chairman Maguire asked if it were possible to pass an enabling act providing for a release by the city to avoid a condition of the Colt will, why could not the legislature enact another statute setting aside the religious clause. Mr. Tuttle said it could not be done, and the Socialist aldermen declared the enabling act likewise unconstitutional. Neither city nor church, he contended, could set aside or ignore the deed. There was another consideration, the spiritual welfare of the poorer parishioners, the wealthier ones were ever ready to tear down churches and throw overboard their God for the sake of profit. This enabling act states that in the event of the "public good" being conserved, the city may dispose of its rights to this property. Now is it for the public good that the trustees wish to start in the trading business? There is besides the church a Sunday-school on the property, which has also a beautiful park, small, it is true, but yet the only place in the center of the city where green fields and trees may be seen. Will they say that it is for the public good to tear it down and establish, say a gin mill in its stead. This church and Sunday-school has been attended by Irish and Scotch Presbyterians; for nearly half a century here their children became acquainted with each other, joining their young voices in hymns of praise, other nationalities may have another way of mingling together on Sundays and festivals. Now here steps in the same plutocratic class to rob them of the only recreation they have left. Socialists may here point to the capitalist class again as the destroyer of the home, god, the schools, etc. When the city hall was built, a certain church was removed to the east-side. It was more aristocratic and its poorer communicants felt away. They did not attend any church, and their souls were put in the balance for a good business stroke. Parishioners living near the church protested against the bargain. For years the property had been growing more valuable. It did not pay taxes. Now it was ripe and was to be thrown on the market, while taxpayers, who carried it for years, were to be silenced with a thalidice from the loaf. The church in business did not shine and Trinity corporation in New York was a case in point. It was only several months before when it was shown that poverty, filth and degradation were thriving in its tenements and that a large revenue was derived from houses of prostitution. Alderman Maguire said he had been asked to protest on religious grounds aside from his own idea of the financial problem.

George H. Worden told the committee that the church proposed when the property had been sold to erect three churches. Mayor Hinchliffe supported the release. He claimed that fifty years taxes at \$2,500 a year was worthy of consideration. The church would continue and enlarge its work and he was in favor of granting the release. Alderman Maguire asked Mr. Tuttle how long it would be before the property would be sold and pointed out that once the city ceded its rights, the church could sell a small part and hold the rest at its option without payment of a cent in taxes. When would the sale be made from which the \$5,000 would be realized? queried Alderman Ryan, and there was no response.

Alderman John Wright moved that the committee recommend the granting of the release upon the payment of \$5,000. Alderman Ryan amended that the city ask for \$15,000. Alderman Stalter said the city might as well ask for \$50,000. He did not see the utility of such a motion when the church people had said they would not advance their \$5,000 offer. Alderman Maguire said that at present the property had no commercial value by the city giving away its rights it became worth \$150,000, so the trustees wanted a good thing, that is they were willing to give \$5,000 to gain \$150,000; of course that is the true capitalist way

Do you know a good thing when you see it?

THE DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

They all say: "Is a good thing."



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of doing business. He was in favor of the city keeping it for a public park. The motion for \$15,000 was carried. When the board of education resolution to sell bonds for erection of new No. 3 public school came up it was vigorously opposed by Alderman Maguire, who declared Mayor Hinchliffe should investigate the schools lately built and remove the commissioners who passed their erection. He declared such work was liable to indictment. School No. 19 was an example. It had hardly been thrown open when the stairway had to be propped up for safety, and the teachers had to take extra precautions to prevent an accident. It was more like a barn than a school.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

To the Members of the S. L. P. and all Friends of the Cause.

The National Executive Committee decided to continue the collections for the GENERAL AGITATION FUND, although the elections are now passed. The reasons for taking this step lie near at hand.

The last election has shown that the field is ripening and will yield good results if properly worked. We must now prepare for the Congressional and a number of important State elections to be held next year and incidentally we must keep our eye fixed on 1900. As many States as offer a chance to establish a State organization and insure a State and electoral ticket must be brought in line, in order to bring out whatever Socialist votes can be brought out throughout the country.

Speakers and organizers must be sent through various portions of the land, and to this funds are required.

The regular income of the National Executive Committee goes a certain way, but it cannot be made to reach for all this, hence contributions are solicited from all who feel that they should give.

All contributions should be sent to the undersigned and will be credited in the party organs.

Lists for the collection of funds can be had upon application.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y,
184 William street, N. Y. City.

National Executive Committee.

At the session held Nov. 16th, Comrade Bennett held the chair. Absent and excused, Furman. The financial report for the week ending November 13th showed receipts to the amount of \$182.15; expenditures, \$200.69; deficit, \$18.54.

Section Essex County, N. J., reported the expulsion of Benjamin Ackerman, M. Ankin, and Thomas A. Jones for having assisted in organizing another political party.

A number of letters were submitted, written by F. G. R. Gordon, of Manchester, N. H., wherein Gordon, while acting as an organizer of the S. L. P., advises attachment to the Social Democracy and otherwise talks treason. It was resolved to discharge Gordon as an organizer and to notify the N. H. State Committee, as well as Section Manchester, giving the substance of the letters.

A communication from the Ohio State Committee is referred to the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. Charters were granted for new sections in Roanoke, Va.; two sections in Scranton, Pa.; Montpelier, Vt.; Abington, Mass.

The secretary is instructed to communicate with the Arbeiterzeitung Publ. Ass'n, and ascertain what steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the trick played by the composers of the "Abendblatt" in falsifying the instructions to the voters that appeared in the issue of the day before election.

L. A. MARKIELE,
Recording Sec'y.

District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Section Washington holds agitation meetings on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month, at Labor Bureau Hall, 609, C. N. W. Meetings begin at 7 P. M.

The citizens (?) of this city have no vote or voice in any of the affairs of either nation or city, but are ruled much as is a Russian province by three commissioners or despots—so there is no chance to agitate politically for Socialism; yet we are doing good work among those who live in the State of Maryland, especially that part lying near this city. We are now a year old, as a section, and while many predicted that we would not last three months, we are in better condition than when we started. One good result has been accomplished, i. e., that Socialism is now known as something different to Single Tax, Free Silver, etc., and the fact has been made plain that Socialists are not cranks or visionaries; in fact we have striven to make Socialist principles and tactics known and have to a great extent succeeded.

The Single Tax ass does not now masquerade as a lion, as a matter of fact the Single Tax is defunct, and the only time we realize that it ever existed, is when the wind comes from the direction of the corpse.

Several other freak shows have also lost the power to trade in our name, and if Section Washington has done nothing else, it has cleared the atmosphere.

All comrades and others are invited

to attend our agitation meetings. Remember the time and place—1st and 3rd Sundays, 7 P. M., at 609 C street, N. W.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Daniel De Leon will speak Sunday, November 21st, at 8 P. M., at Wells' Memorial Hall, 887 Washington street. Subject: "Plain Words to Workingmen, Jew and 'Gentile'."

HOLYOKE (City election), Dec. 14, 1897.—Socialist Labor party nominations.

For Aldermen-at-large,
GEORGE L. LOVELL,
and
ALEXANDER N. LAPOINTE.
For Alderman of Ward 3,
MORITZ E. RUTHER.
For School Committeeman,
GUSTAVE A. GEISSLER.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 15.—Our section goes into the city elections. It has nominated the following ticket:

For Mayor,
JOHN B. CULLEN.
For Aldermen,
FRED'K A. NAGLER,
and
JOHN P. DOYLE.

We expect to increase the vote polled the 2nd of this month.

Boston enters the city campaign with the following nominees:

For Mayor,
DAVID GOLDSTEIN.
For Aldermen,
LEON GREENMAN,
CONRAD KERSTEN,
JAMES F. STEVENS,
HENRY STAMMERJOHAN,
ALBERT STIEG,
HENRY WEHNER,
JAMES NUGENT.
Street Commissioner,
STEPHEN SHAUGHNESSY.
School Commissioner,
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Already nine ward meetings are arranged as follows:

Ward 14—Gray's Hall, East Broadway, Nov. 15th.
Ward 8—Well's School House, Blossom street, Nov. 18th.
Ward 21—Dudley street Opera House, Dudley street, Nov. 22d.
Ward 15—Court House, So. Boston, Dorchester and W. 4th st., Dec. 4th.
Ward 9—Old Franklin School House, Washington st., Dec. 9th.
Ward 13—Spelman Hall, W. Broadway, Dec. 13th.
Ward 18—Old Bath House, Cobot st., Dec. 26th.

Two other ward meetings will be arranged later.

November 28th (Sunday), at Well's Memorial Hall, we are arranging for Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, who is a great favorite with the progressive trades unionists here. The last meeting of the campaign will be at Faneuil Hall, on Dec. 20th; a parade is being arranged to start from Castle Square to march to the hall. Our Jewish comrades have in preparation a mass meeting at which Comrade Daniel De Leon will speak.

Having the power and having the justice, "the government" have not seen fit to give to the public, as yet, our vote for governor. We are assured of a good increase.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY,
Sec'y Press Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, ENDING WITH NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

Cash on hand, Oct. 1st...\$74.78

Section.	
New Bedford, Am., 20 stamps....	2.00
Westfield, 20 stamps.....	2.00
Worcester, 70 stamps.....	7.00
Lowell, 15 stamps.....	1.50
North Adams, 50 stamps.....	5.00
Everett, 15 stamps.....	1.50
Springfield 100 stamps.....	10.00
Clinton, 100 stamps.....	10.00
Fitchburg, 50 stamps.....	5.00
Somerville, 30 stamps.....	3.00
Lynn, 50 stamps.....	5.00
on lists.....	6.25
Brookton, 13 stamps.....	1.30
Stoneham, 10 stamps.....	1.00
Boston, new Jewish, 12 stamps.....	1.20
Lawrence, Ger., 100 stamps.....	10.00
Am., 50 stamps.....	5.00
Br., 14 stamps.....	1.40
Coston, City Com., 300 stamps.....	30.00
Fall River, Br., 30 stamps.....	3.00
on lists.....	1.00
10 buttons.....	.50
F., Boston, on lists.....	16.40
Pittsfield, on lists.....	15.00
Boston, Am., on lists.....	15.00
Holyoke, Branch 2, on lists.....	3.00
Conrad Kersten, So. Boston, on lists.....	2.75
Dr. John H. Billings, Rockland, donation.....	2.00
So. Boston, Workmen's Sick Benefit Ass., donation.....	10.00
M. Ruther, Holyoke, loan.....	50.00
Total.....	\$301.58

EXPENDITURES.

Aug. Lehmann, printing.....	\$10.00
F. G. R. Gordon, 4 weeks' salary and expenses.....	61.94
A. W. Barr, agitation, Marlborough.....	2.90
Fr. Geissler, agitation, Clinton.....	6.00
M. M. Avery, 11 days' salary and expenses, on account.....	25.00
C. E. Spelman, 9 days' expenses at Northampton, Lawrence, Haverhill and Plymouth Co., on account.....	22.00
Alex. Kersting, 8 days' agitation at Chicopee and Plymouth County, on account.....	11.00
Wm. Edlin, 10 days, Springfield, Lawrence, Haverhill, Boston, New Bedford and Fall River.....	40.78
S. E. Putney, printing, etc.....	10.70
Section Lynn, Danvers' meeting.....	3.00

Postage and Telegrams.....	4.30
Expressage.....	3.85
Nat. Ex. Board, 540 stamps.....	27.00
" " " 1,000 platforms.....	1.50
" " " 500 stamps.....	25.00

Total.....\$255.05

STAMP ACCOUNT.

On hand, Oct. 1st.....467

Received from Nat'l Executive.....1,040

Total.....1,507

Sold.....1,049

On hand, Nov. 11th.....458

BILLS DUE.

Aug. Lehmann, printing.....\$10.15

Transcript Publ'g Co.....25.00

F. G. R. Gordon.....26.55

M. M. Avery.....39.95

C. E. Spelman.....19.35

Alex. Kersting.....3.00

Percy Heap.....4.50

Section Holyoke.....30.00

M. Ruther, loan.....50.00

Total.....\$208.50

Expenditures.....255.05

Total.....\$463.55

Receipts.....301.58

Deficit.....\$161.97

M. RUTHER, Sec'y.

M. H. TIEDEMANN, Treas.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—Socialism received an ovation Sunday evening last that speaks well for the comrades of Bronx Borough. The new headquarters of the 34th and 35th Ass. Distr. was ablaze of light, the place being nicely decorated.

When Comrade Kinneally called the assemblage to order, over 100 people received his speech of welcome with a spirit of satisfaction; many ladies honored the occasion by being present. A very able address was rendered by Comrade Allman; his subject, "The Socialism of Capitalism," was a clear exposition of the capitalistic system and the dire results accruing therefrom. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening. The musical program was a feature of the evening. The Wright Bros. was the hit of the evening. The Danitz Bros. rendered a few selections on the mandolin and guitar. Miss Mary Wass recited in an able manner "Sketches of the Day."

This Sunday evening Comrade Sanial will be the speaker. "Lessons of the Election" will be his subject; five-minute discussions follow the lecture. An excellent musical program is arranged for this Sunday night's lecture. All Socialists should attend these lectures.

J. J. K.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—An agitation meeting will be held here Sunday, the 21st, in the store of Comrade C. Schultz, 307 W. Broad street. All comrades are invited.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)
Delegate A. Rheinfield, of the Walters' Alliance Liberty, was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and delegate B. Korn, of the German Walters' Union, was vice-chairman.

A letter from H. Wehner, Boston, Mass., was read and referred to the G. E. B. The delegates of the Ind. Baker Unions declared that the Local Joint Executive Board had protested against the label proposed by H. Wehner, as according to the decision of the late convention a uniform label was to be used only and H. Wehner favored such procedure.

The committee, which took leave of Comrade T. J. Morgan last Monday in the name of the C. L. F. reported having done so, and that Comrade Morgan stated that he hoped the feeling of solidarity between D. A. No. 11, Chicago, and D. A. No. 1, New York, would continue. The report was adopted.

The Arbitration Committee reported having tried to settle the trouble between baker boss Schunk and Ind. Bakers' R. 1 amicably. On request of the said branch action was deferred for one week. This branch further reported that a committee from the Int. Baker Unions had waited upon them and invited them to a mass meeting, to be held on Nov. 27th, at 1551 Second avenue, for the purpose of inoculating the Ind. Bakers with the serum of harmony. At this meeting H. Schlüter editor of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," will speak, the other speakers will be exclusively bakers.

German Walters' Union No. 1 reported that Pohlmann's Hall, Courtland avenue, does not employ union waiters, but instead picks up street cleaners to do the waiting. As the present proprietor, Braune, alleges to run a strictly union house, this matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Carl Sahn Club reported having donated \$20 for a festival of the United Hebrew Trades. They have also decided to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades and deny a report published in the "Vorwärts" that they had deputized a committee to visit the mixed up Federated Trades.

Walters Alliance Liberty reported having voted for B. Korn as member of the G. E. B. The union protested against the action of the German Walters No. 1, in refusing to accept one of its members on a transfer card. As the protest was not in writing, action was deferred. This union thanked the C. L. F. for extended financial aid.

Bohemian Butchers No. 1 reported that they succeeded in gaining two more shops, the proprietors' names being Saubub and Tyler.

Empire City Lodge Machinists report-

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

THURSDAY, November 25, '97,

(THANKSGIVING DAY)

IN

Grand Central Palace,

43rd Street and Lexington Avenue.

Arranged by the Volkszeitungs Conference for the benefit of the labor press.

CONCERT! VAUDEVILLE! BALL!

The famous Japanese troupe

Jugglers, Acrobats and Rope dancers.

Kiralfy's International Ballet Corps

TWO GRAND BALLETS.

Mme. Marbel, the renown Serpentine dancer.

Great Athletic Performance.

500 Singers from the Arbeiter-Sängerbund.

LIVING PICTURES: "Present and future."

Orchestra from Karl Sahn Club.

The concert will commence at 4 P. M. Tickets 15c. at the following places:
Office of THE PEOPLE, 184 William St.; Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St.; Club Hall, 206 East 86th St.; Clubroom Socialist Literary Society, 100 Clinton St.; Arbeiter-Zeitung, 9 Rutgers St.; Levitzky's Restaurant, 167 East Broadway; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West 42d St.; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 55th Willoughby Ave., and in every District Headquarters of the Socialist-Labor Party.

Tickets at the Box office 25 Cents.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to November 17th, 1897.

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to November 17th, incl.:

Previously acknowledged.....\$2129.90

Ensl. F. Kitchner, Jr., City, \$100; Frank Campbell, Jersey City, N. J., \$1.00.....2.00

Total.....\$2131.90

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE,
184 William St., N. Y.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.
THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist.....25 cents per year.

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.
Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.
Arbejdere, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.
Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

POLISH.
Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year.

JEWISH.
Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.

HUNGARIAN.
Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa.

Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms \$1.50 per thousand:

1. "What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.

2. "Socialism," by William Watkins.

3. "Why American workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Willshe.

4. "Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.

5. "Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."

6. "A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.

7. "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."

8. "The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages: English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).

9. "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act. (Adapted from the German.) Price 1 cent per copy, 1,000 copies \$5.00.

10. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel DeLeon. 5 cents a copy.

Send your order to
New York Labor News Co.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

Milwaukee, Wis.
Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Comrades of North New York.

Comrade J. Allman

will speak at the SCAND. SOC. CLUB OF NORTH NEW YORK 2110 East 18th St.,

SUNDAY, November 21st, 7 P. M.

Singing and Music.

Come and bring your friends with you.

NOTICE.

All citizens living in Hudson County, N. Y., who believe in Socialism and are not members of the Socialist Labor Party, but desire to become members of the Party, and we believe it is the duty of every true Socialist to enlist in this battle for human emancipation, are kindly requested to send all names and addresses or requests for information to
SECTION HUDSON COUNTY, S. L. P.,
c/o E. F. WEGENER,
240 Palisade Ave., Jersey City.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on trial for two weeks for 10 cents. Every comrade who wants to help to push along our cause and who happens to know any Swedes, would do a great favor by sending in the names and addresses with (or even without) 10 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Let the expected reader pay the price himself if possible, but at any rate send along the name and address.
SKANDINAVIAN AM. ARBETAREN,
35-37 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$3.00 per ann. m.
Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union), Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frel.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 230 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All house-hold trades and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City